

90-531²

Supreme Court, U.S.

FILED

SEP 26 1990

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

No.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1990

ROBERT WOODS,

Petitioner,

vs.

LOUIS ROSENBERG,
PAULA TEMPLETON, and
SAUNDRA HOPFER,

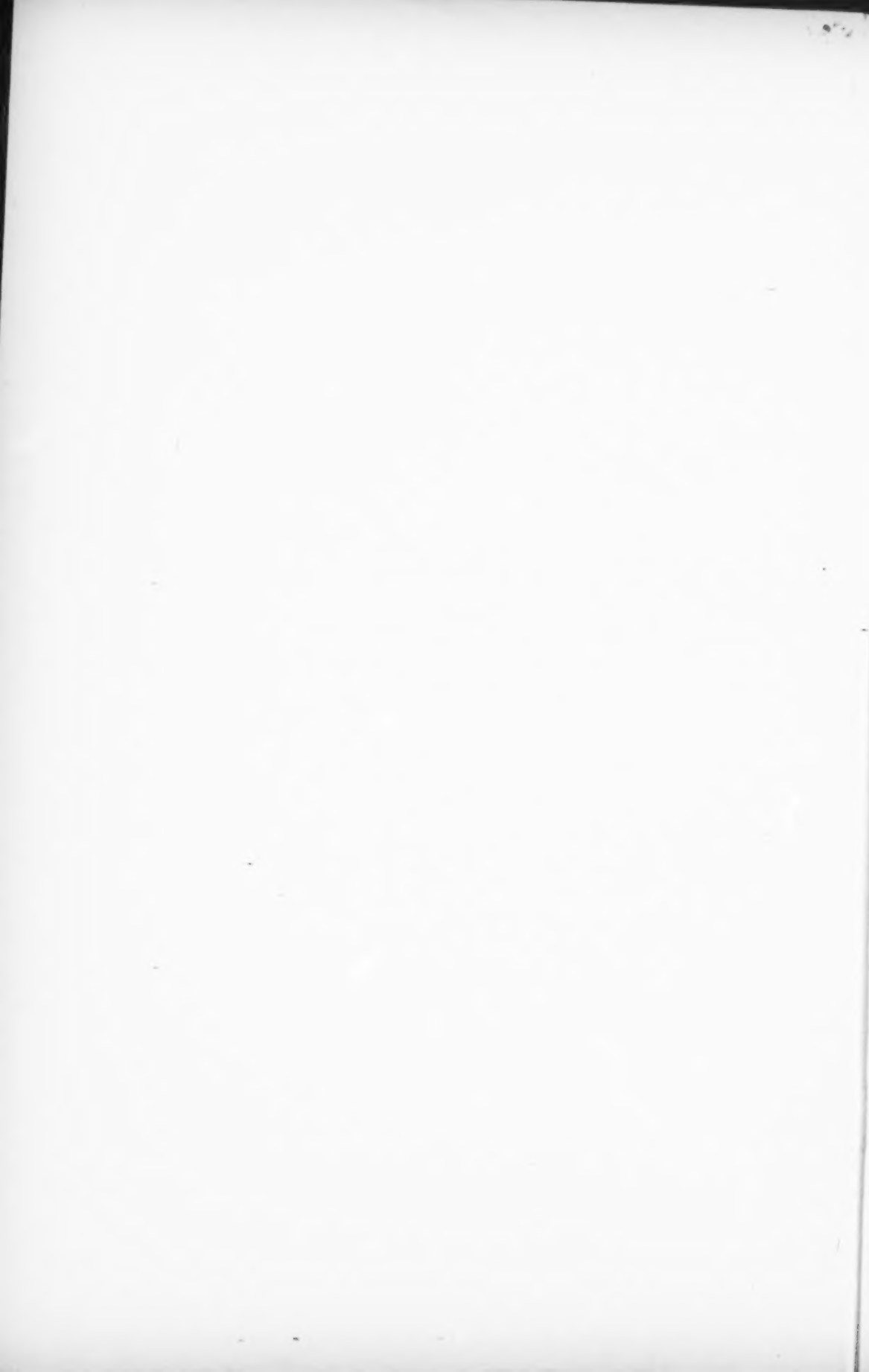
Respondents,

Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court
of Appeals for the Third Circuit

APPENDIX TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

ROBERT WOODS, PRO SE
Petitioner

427 Coventry Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Tele: (412) 281-6668



APPENDIX TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

	<u>Page</u>
Opinion of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania Dated February 1, 1990, entered February 5, 1990, per Caldwell, J.	A-1
Order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania Dated February 23, 1990, entered February 5, 1990 per Caldwell, J	A-8
Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, dated June 28, 1990, per Sloviter, Hutchinson, and Nygaard, JJ.	A-10
Stipulation for "Consent Order" dated September 30, 1987 (Paragraphs 1-4 & 11-17)	A-12
Order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania Dated October 1, 1987 per Rosenberg, J.	A-17
Dismissal of the Bankruptcy Case dated November 30, 1987. . .	A-19



Non-Jury Verdict of
the Court of Common Pleas
of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
dated June 21, 1990,
per Doyle, J. filed at
AR 1676 of 1988 A-21

Non-Jury Verdict of
the Court of Common Pleas
of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,
dated June 21, 1990
per Doyle, J. filed at
AR 1675 of 1988 A-22

Order denying
Petition to Open Judgment
of the Court of Common
Pleas of Allegheny County,
Pennsylvania dated, July 10
1989, per Doyle, J. filed at
AR 1676 of 1988 A-23

Order denying
Petition to Open Judgment
of the Court of Common
Pleas of Allegheny County,
Pennsylvania dated July 10,
1989, per Doyle, J.
file at AR 1675 of 1988. A-24

Emergency Motion filed
by Joseph E. Hudak A-25

Order of the United
States District Court
for the Western District
of Pennsylvania Dated
July 26, 1989,
per Rosenberg, J.. A-32



Order of the United
States District Court
for the Western District
of Pennsylvania Dated
July 28, 1989,
per Rosenberg, J.. A-36

Memorandum Opinion of
the United States District
Court for the Western
District of Pennsylvania
Dated July 28, 1989,
per Rosenberg, J.. A-39

Order of the United States
District Court for the
Western District of
Pennsylvania dated
August 8, 1989, per
Rosenberg, J. by Simmons, J. A-51

Opinion of the Court of
Common Pleas of Allegheny
County, Pennsylvania
dated August 11, 1989,
per Doyle, J.. A-54

Complaint filed by
Petitioner A-61

Motion to Dismiss filed
by Respondents A-101

Response to Motion to Dismiss
filed by Petitioner A-105

Opinion of the United
States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit,
dated February 23, 1990,
per Greenberg, Scirica,
and Seitz, JJ. A-109

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS, :
Plaintiff :

vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 89-2172

LOUIS ROSENBERG, :
PAULA TEMPLETON, and :
SAUNDRA HOPFER, :
Defendants :

MEMORANDUM

The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint with prejudice pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b) because: (1) the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; (2) the defendants are protected by the doctrines of absolute judicial immunity and quasi-judicial or official duties; and (3) the claims made by plaintiff are vexatious, meritless, frivolous, and malicious. Also pending is plaintiff's motion to compel the



defendant, the Honorable Louis Rosenberg, to submit to a physical and mental examination, and defendant's motion to strike that motion as scandalous and impertinent. Plaintiff's complaint alleges that defendants violated plaintiff's civil rights in connection with rulings made by Judge Rosenberg arising from a bankruptcy action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Details on Judge Rosenberg's actions can be found in the unpublished opinion of the Third Circuit dealing with those rulings. See Hudak v. Woods, Nos. 89-3030, 89-3069, 89-3070 (3d Cir. June 28, 1989).

We agree with defendants that under the doctrine of judicial immunity Judge Rosenberg is immune from suit for



acts within his judicial capacity. See Stump v. Sparkman, 435 U.S. 349, 98 S. Ct. 1099, 55 L. Ed. 2d 331 (1978). Plaintiff's attempt to avoid this doctrine by arguing that Judge Rosenberg acted in the "clear absence of subject matter jurisdiction," see id, is without merit. As noted, the matter arose from a bankruptcy action. Judge Rosenberg became involved when the bankrupt, Joseph E. Hudak, plaintiff's estranged son-in-law, moved the district court in that action for a temporary restraining order. The Third Circuit determined in its unpublished opinion that Judge Rosenberg had "related to" jurisdiction to entertain that motion, see 28 U.S.C. 1334(b), and furthermore, retained jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of an order entered with the consent of the parties in connection with that motion,

even after the bankruptcy petition was dismissed. Plaintiff cannot collaterally attach in this court the Third Circuit's determination that Judge Rosenberg did, in fact, have jurisdiction.

We also conclude that quasi-judicial immunity should be extended to defendant, Sandra Hopfer, for actions taken pursuant to her duties as Judge Rosenberg "how to rule on objections"(complaint, 8(a)), and that the Judge has "abdicated his entire judicial decision making powers to his law clerk." (Id., 8 (d)).

Law clerks perform discretionary acts of a judicial nature which are integrally connected to the court's decision making process. See Oliva v. Heller, 839 F.2d 37 (sd Cir. 1988);

Deferro v. coco, 719 F. Supp. 379 9E.D. Pa. 1989). They are sounding boards and legal researchers for their judges. Oliva, supra. Given the close working relationship between a judge and his clerk, we reject as a matter of law the allegations against Hopfer. The same considerations that support conferring immunity upon a judge, see Forrester v. White, 484 U.S. 219, 226-27, 108 S. Ct. 538, 544, 98 L. Ed. 2d 555, 564-565 (1988), also support absolute immunity for law clerks, despite the obvious difference that a law clerk acts only in an advisory capacity. Accordingly, defendant Hopfer is absolutely immune from suit while assisting Judge Rosenberg in carrying out his judicial functions.

Plaintiff also alleges that defendant Paula Templeton, a deputy

Between the years 1870 and 1875
the number of persons who were
employed in the coal mines
of the United Kingdom was
estimated to be about 1,500,000.
In 1870 the number was
about 1,400,000, and in 1875
it was about 1,600,000.
The number of persons who
were employed in the coal
mines of the United Kingdom
in 1870 was about 1,400,000,
and in 1875 it was about
1,600,000. The number of
persons who were employed
in the coal mines of the
United Kingdom in 1870 was
about 1,400,000, and in 1875
it was about 1,600,000.

clerk, made faces at witnesses during the proceedings on Hudak's motion in the bankruptcy action, She is also averred to have "influence(d) the decisions" of Judge Rosenberg. (complaint, 11) brackets added). These allegations are insufficient. First, the complaint does not allege that Judge Rosenberg was affected by the alleged face making. Second, the allegation of influence is conclusory. Further, even if these defects were corrected, it is still the actions of Judge Rosenberg in accepting these influences that plaintiff challenges. In other words, this entire action is in essence a collateral attack upon Judge Rosenberg's decision. But he is absolutely immune from suit, and plaintiff should not be permitted to evade that immunity by suing public employees under his supervision. Compare

and other members of the family, who
were present at the time of the
deed, and who were all of legal age,
and who were all of sound mind,
and who were all of the same blood,
and who were all of the same family,
and who were all of the same name,
and who were all of the same sex,
and who were all of the same age,
and who were all of the same color,
and who were all of the same religion,
and who were all of the same language,
and who were all of the same country,
and who were all of the same state,
and who were all of the same city,
and who were all of the same street,
and who were all of the same house,
and who were all of the same room,
and who were all of the same bed,
and who were all of the same chair,
and who were all of the same table,
and who were all of the same floor,
and who were all of the same wall,
and who were all of the same ceiling,
and who were all of the same air,
and who were all of the same light,
and who were all of the same heat,
and who were all of the same cold,
and who were all of the same wet,
and who were all of the same dry,
and who were all of the same wind,
and who were all of the same rain,
and who were all of the same snow,
and who were all of the same ice,
and who were all of the same fire,
and who were all of the same water,
and who were all of the same earth,
and who were all of the same sky,
and who were all of the same sun,
and who were all of the same moon,
and who were all of the same stars,
and who were all of the same planets,
and who were all of the same galaxies,
and who were all of the same universe,
and who were all of the same everything.

ennis v. Sparks, 449 U.S. 24, 101 S. Ct. 183, 66 L. Ed. 2d 185 (1980) (private parties in conspiracy with an immune state court judge are subject to civil rights suit).

In connection with plaintiff's motion to compel Judge Rosenberg to submit to a physical and mental examination, we do not believe that the motion has any merit whatsoever and could not be entertained. The motion has, however, been mooted by our above determinations.

We will issue an appropriate order.

William W. Caldwell
United States District Judge

Date: February 1, 1990

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
TEL. 733-4331

ORDER

AND NOW, this 1st day of February, 1990, upon consideration of the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, and plaintiff's motion to compel Judge Rosenberg to submit to a physical and mental examination, it is ordered that:

1. The defendants' motion is granted and the complaint is dismissed with prejudice.

2. The plaintiff's motion is dismissed as moot, along with defendants' motion to strike.

3. The Clerk of Court shall close this file.



William W. Caldwell
United States District
Judge



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 90-3108

ROBERT WOODS,

Appellant

v.

LOUIS ROSENBERG, PAULA TEMPLETON, SAUNDRA
HOPFER,

On Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Western District of
Pennsylvania (D.C. Civil No. 89-02172)
District Judge: Hon. William W. Caldwell

Submitted Under Third Circuit Rule 12(6)
June 6, 1990

Before: SLOVITER, HUTCHINSON and NYGAARD,
Circuit Judges

JUDGMENT ORDER

After consideration of all contentions
raised by appellant, it is



ADJUDGED and ORDERED that the judgment of
the district court be and is hereby
affirmed.

Costs taxed against appellant.

By the Court,

DOLORES K. SLOVITER
Circuit Judge

Attest:

M. Elizabeth Ferguson

Chief Deputy Clerk

Dated: June 28, 1990



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH E. HUDAK

)
)
)

vs. Civil Action No: 87-1999

ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.
GEISLER and RICHARD
O'BRIAN

)
)
)

CONSENT ORDER

AND NOW COME Joseph E. Hudak,
Esquire, pro se, and Robert Woods,
Michael S. Geisler, and Richard O'Brian,
by their attorney, Yaier Y. Lehrer,
Esquire, and stipulate as follows:

1. On September 18, 1987, nunc
pro tunc September 16, 1987 by Order of
Judge Louis Rosenberg, in The United
States Bankruptcy Court for the Western
District of Pennsylvania, at Case no. 87-
1851 INVOLUNTARY, Joseph E. Hudak filed



and Ex Parte Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order against Robert Woods, Michael S. Geisler, and Richard O'Brian.

2. The parties have agreed and do stipulate that the Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order presently being conducted before the Honorable Louis Rosenberg, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, shall be withdrawn from the United states Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania and converted to a Motion for a Preliminary Injunction with continuing jurisdiction before Judge Rosenberg in accordance with the law of injunction and the facts of the case.

3. The parties agree that the evidence presented before Judge Rosenberg



in the Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order is evidence upon which Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law may be based in spite of the fact that the evidence was not closed and that there was additional testimony which the parties could present and the Court did not hear.

4. The parties have agreed and do consent to an Order directing the following. . .

11. Woods and O'Brian, and agents, servants, employees or associates thereof, shall have no further contact whatsoever with the clients of Hudak for the purpose of those clients' legal matters and shall in no way engage in the practice of law or otherwise interfere with the business of Hudak.



12. Hudak, and agents, servants, employees or associates thereof, shall have no further contact with Woods, Woods or the wife of Woods. Hudak, however, may contact Attorney yaier Y. Lehrer to present bills owed Hudak by Woods or to discuss with Lehrer matters related to cases or problems between Hudak and Woods.

13. Woods, and agents, servants, employees or associates thereof, shall have no further contact with Hudak, except to discuss legal matters which Hudak has handled for Woods or the wife of Woods.

14. No bond shall be required of any party and each party waives the



requirement of a bond from each other party.

15. Nothing in the Order shall prohibit any party from pursuing any legal remedy for which he is entitled under the law.

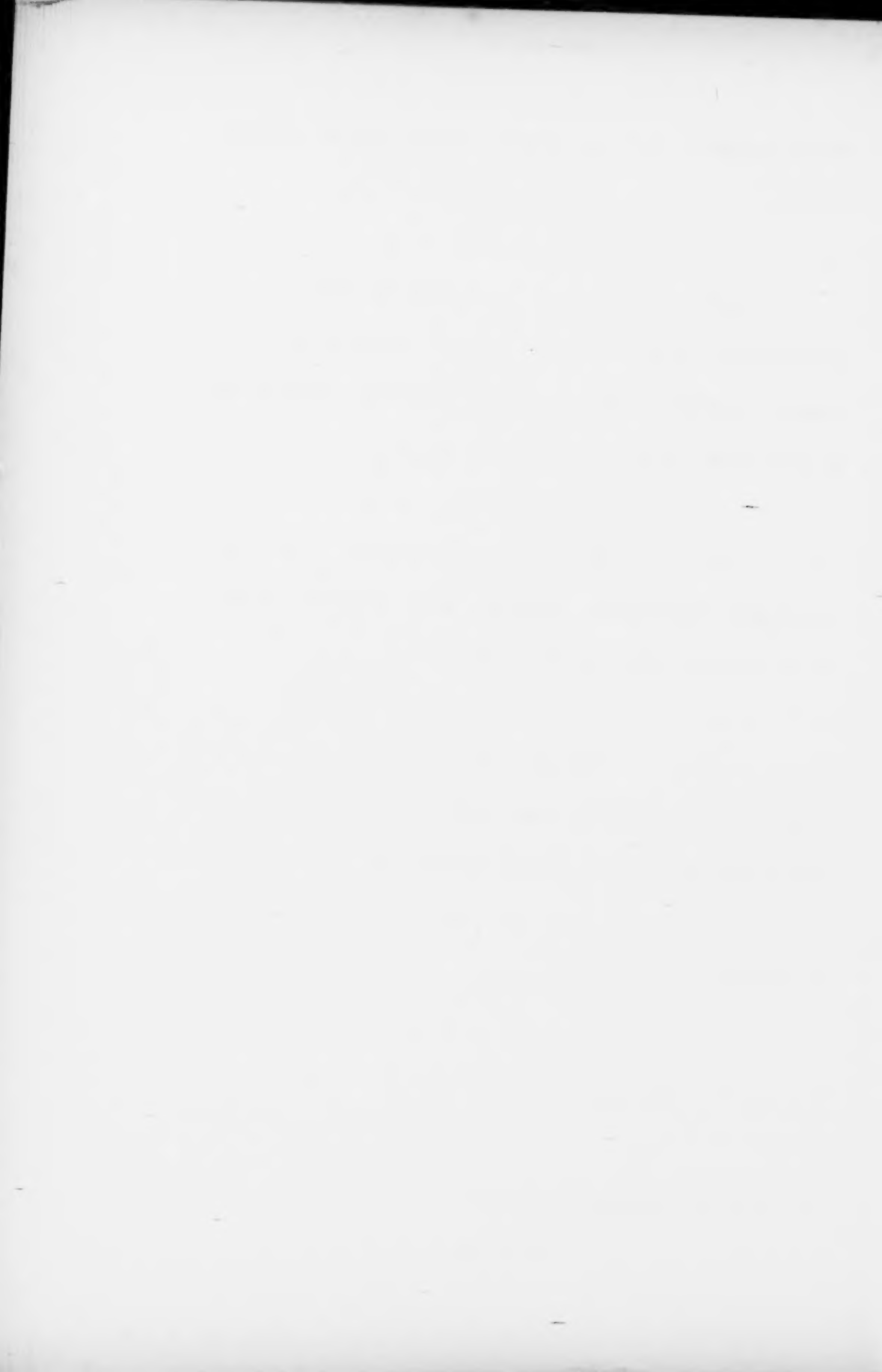
16. The prohibition against contact between Woods and Hudak shall take place for three years.

17. This stipulation shall become effective as of the filing of this stipulation from Order of Court

Consent:

Yaier Y. Lehrer 9/30/87

Joseph E. Hudak 9-30-87



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

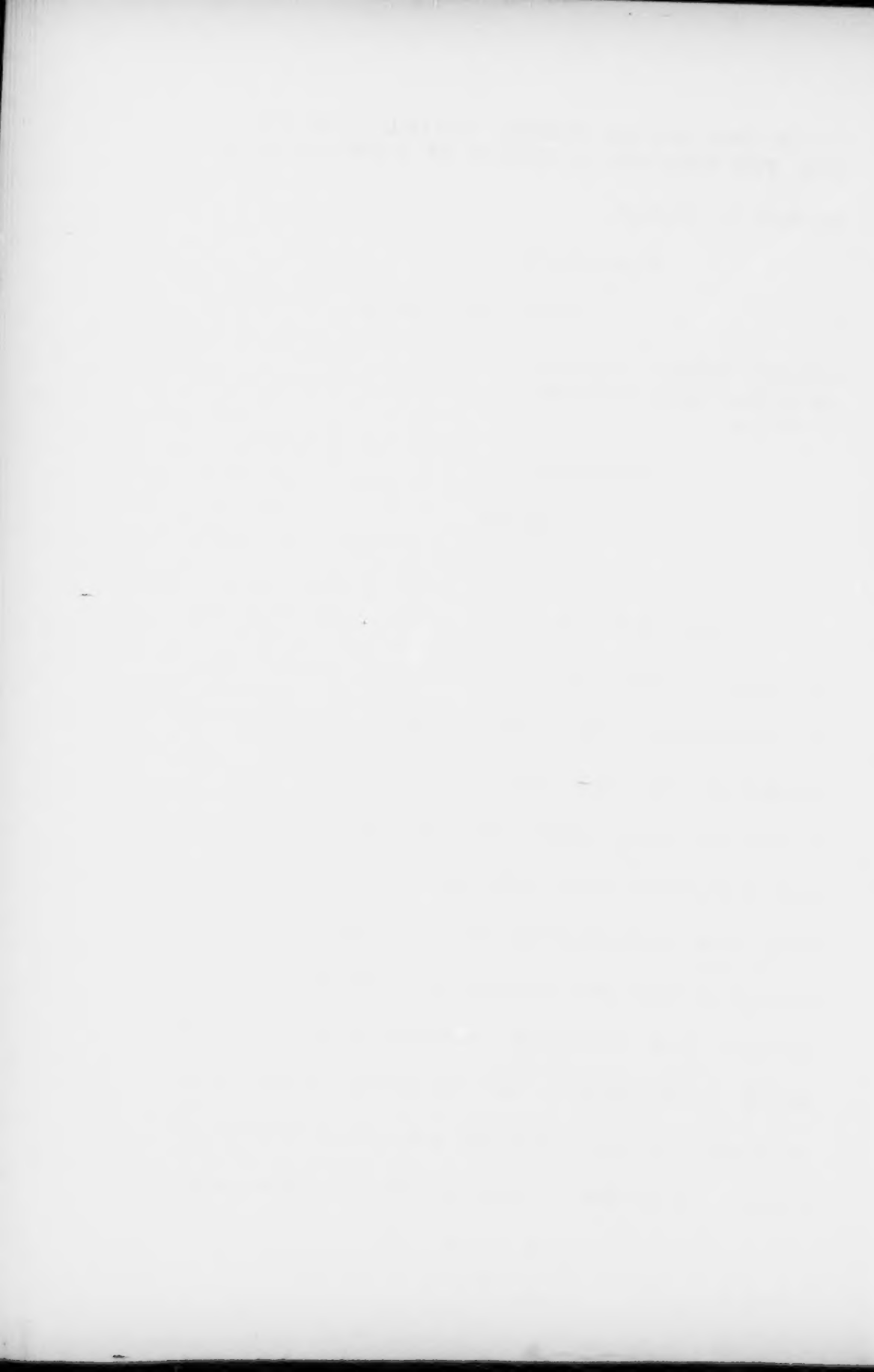
JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
Plaintiff,)

v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 87-1999

ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.)
GEISLER, and RICHARD)
O'BRIAN,)
)
Defendant.)

ORDER

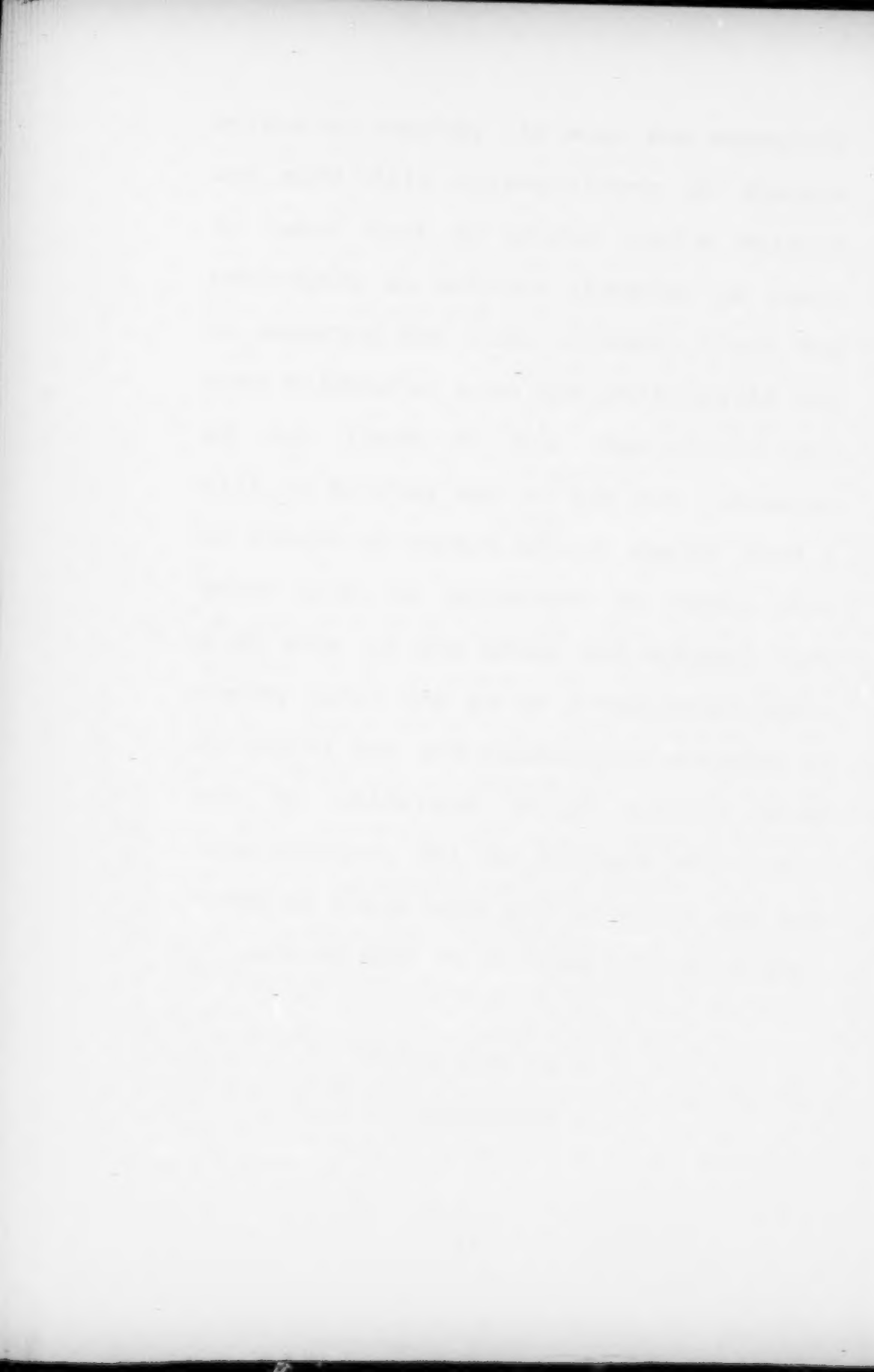
AND NOW, to-wit, this 1st day of
October, 1987 in accordance with the
Stipulation for an Order of Court
accepted by the parties and previously
filed in this case, it is hereby ordered
and directed that the agreement with its
detailed acceptance of obligations and
restrictions as contained therein shall
govern the parties accordingly to its
tenor and shall be binding upon the
parties in this action pursuant thereto,
their agents, representatives and



assignees and upon all persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this order of court by personal service or otherwise; and shall commence until the purposes of the Stipulation and this injunction have been fulfilled; and it shall not be necessary for any of the parties to file a bond unless in the future by resort to this court of violation of this order when demands for bonds may be made by a complaining party or by any other person or persons responsible for any injury or harm caused by a violation of the injunctive mandate or its restrictions; and the costs of the case shall be borne equally by the parties of this action.

BY THE COURT:

ROSENBERG, J.



IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN RE: JOSEPH HUDAK

87-1851

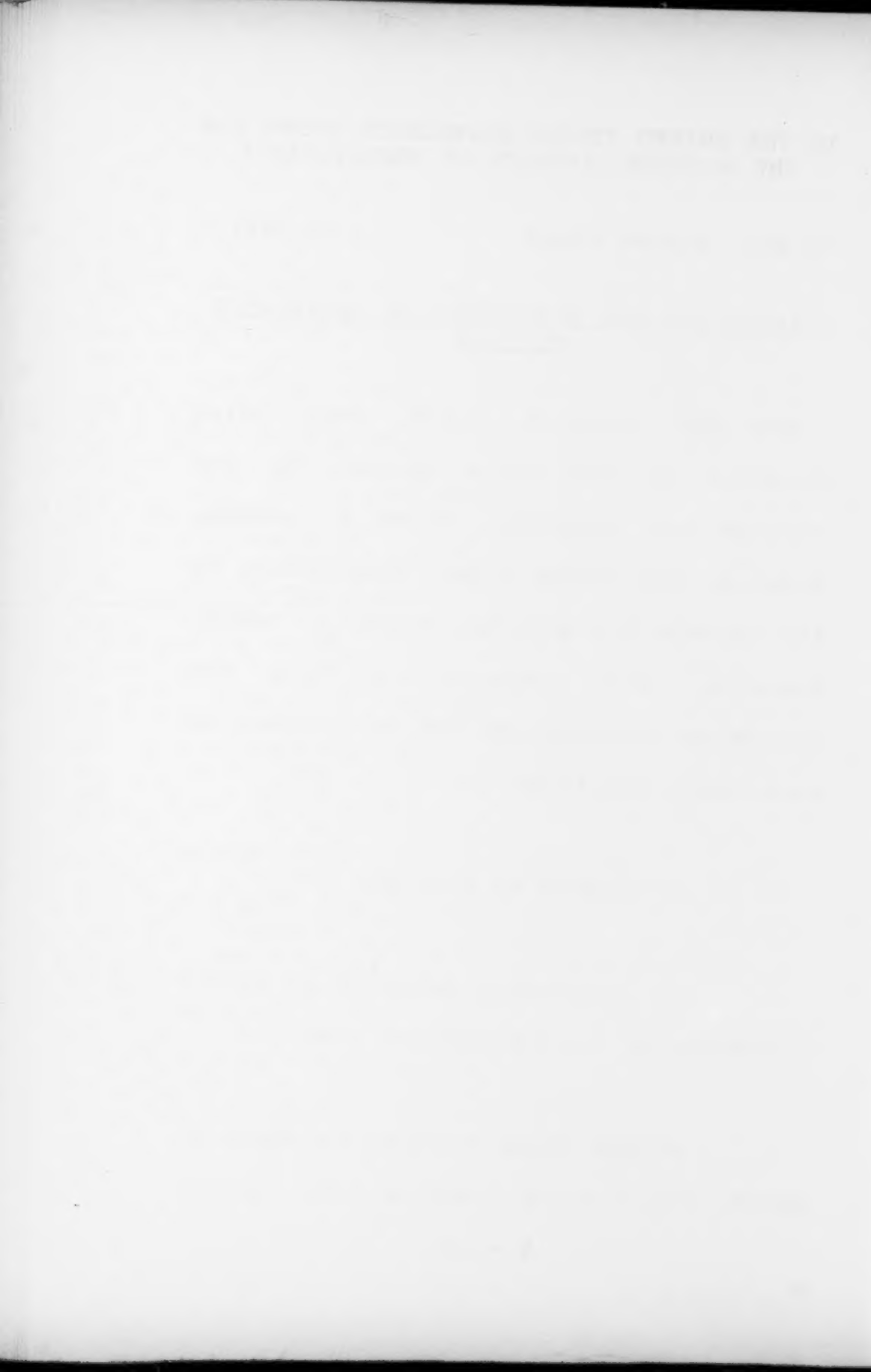
STIPULATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BANKRUPTCY
PETITION

AND NOW, come G. Woods, Petitioning
Creditor in the above matter, by and
through her attorney, YAIER Y. LEHRER,
Esquire, and JOSEPH HUDAK, Respondent, by
and through his attorney ROBERT O. LAMPL,
Esquire, and respectfully file the
following stipulation for withdrawal of
Bankruptcy Petition:

IT IS STIPULATED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Bankruptcy Petition is hereby
withdrawn by the Petitioning Creditor.

2. JOSEPH HUDAK forever releases G.
WOODS, Petitioning Creditor, her agents,



servants and/or employees from any liability for damages under Section 303 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Robert O. Lampl, Esquire
Attorney for Joseph Hudak

Yaier Y. Lehrer, Esquire
Attorney for G. Woods

APPROVED BY THE COURT

Bankruptcy Judge



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
Civil Division

ROBERT WOODS, and	)	A.D. No. 88-1676
G. WOODS,)	
Plaintiff	)	Judge: Doyle
)	
vs.	)	Court Reporter:
	)	Ronald Cehelski
SHARON LAVELLE and)	
JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)	
Defendants)	

NON - JURY VERDICT

AND NOW, to-wit this 21st day of June, 1989, we find in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants in the sum of \$782.06 with interest from September 1, 1987, and we find in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants on the counterclaim.

PER CURIAM

DOYLE, J.



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
Civil Division

ROBERT WOODS, and	)	A.D. No. 88-1675
G. WOODS,)	
Plaintiff	)	Judge: Doyle
)	
vs.	)	Court Reporter:
	)	Ronald Cehelski
SHARON LAVELLE and)	
Defendant)	

NON - JURY VERDICT

AND NOW, to-wit this 21st day of June,
1989, we find in favor of Plaintiffs and
against Defendants in the sum of \$653.28
with interest from 10th December, 1987,
and we find in favor of Plaintiffs and
against Defendant on the counterclaim.

PER CURIAM

DOYLE, J.



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS, and)	
G. WOODS,)	
Plaintiff)	
	)	CIVIL DIVISION
vs.	)	No. A.D. 88-1676
)	
SHARON LAVELLE)	
Defendant)	

ORDER OF COURT

(Denying petition to open judgment)
Denied. Date of trial advertised in
P.L.J. which is notice of trial to
Defendants. No Post-Trial Motions filed.

PER CURIAM

DOYLE, J.
July 10, 1988

Adv. in P.L.J. issue of 4-18-89
R.D. 7-10-89



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS, and)	
G. WOODS,)	
Plaintiff)	
	)	CIVIL DIVISION
vs.	)	No. A.D. 88-1675
)	
SHARON LAVELLE and)	
JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)	
Defendants)	

ORDER OF COURT

(Denying petition to open judgment)
Denied. Date of trial advertised in
P.L.J. which is notice of trial to
Defendants. No Post-Trial Motions filed.

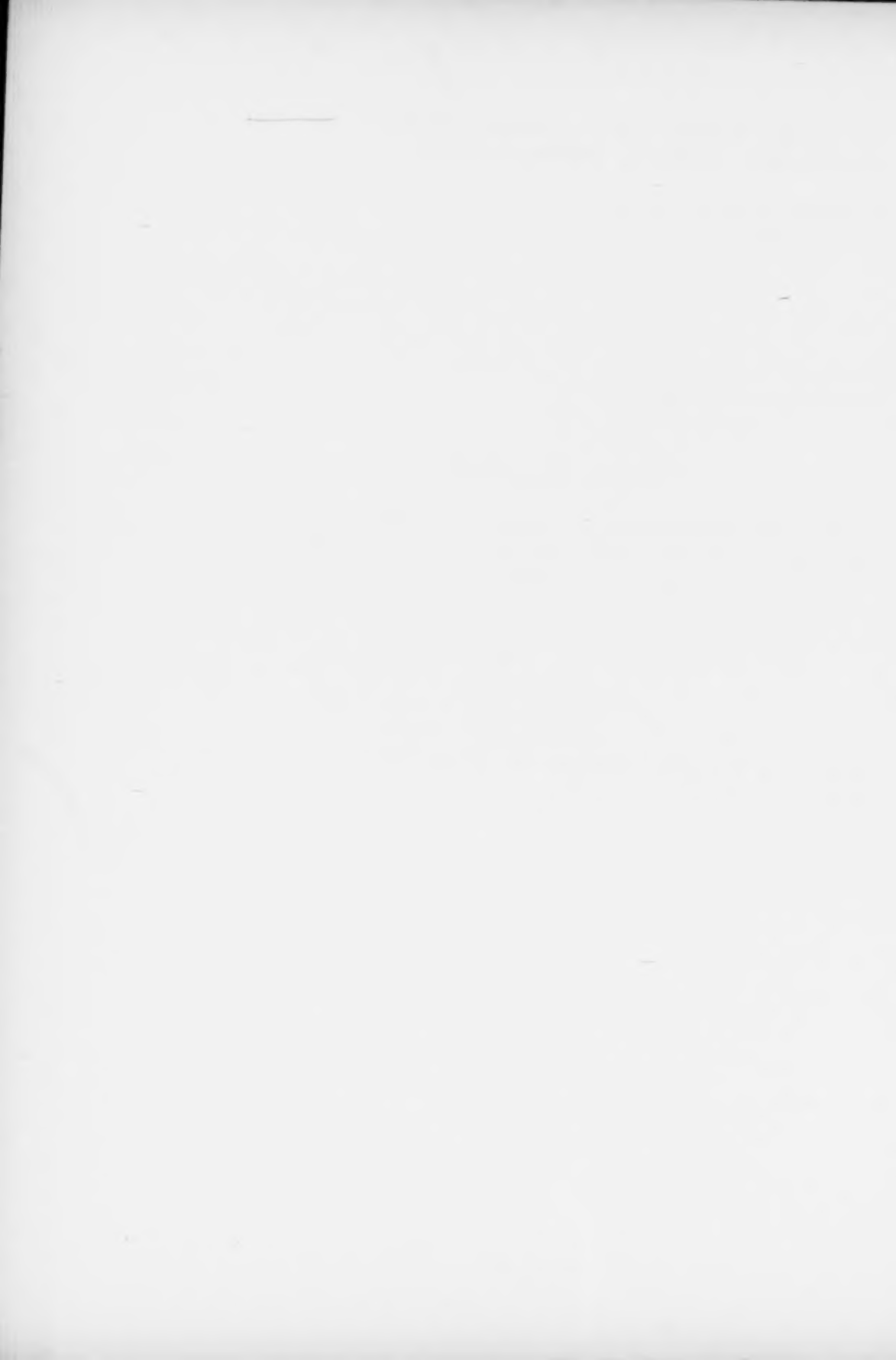
PER CURIAM

DOYLE, J.

July 10, 1988

Adv. in P.L.J. issue of 4-18-89

R.D. 7-10-89



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs. CIVIL ACTION NO 87-1999)
)
 ROBERT WOODS,)
 MICHAEL S. GEISLER,)
 and RICHARD O'BRIAN,)
)
 Defendants,)

EMERGENCY MOTION

The plaintiff, Joseph E. Hudak, respectfully files this emergency motion, and in support thereof represents the following:

1. At approximately 11"30 this morning July 25, 1989, Hudak returned from the federal court library and received a telephone call from his wife.



2. Robert Woods has caused a sheriff to appear at Sharon Hudak's place of employment with two writs of execution. The sheriff had been directed by Woods, and Geisler as his counsel, to take Sharon Hudak's car, a 1984 Buick Century, that Hudak and Sharon had purchased used two years ago when Woods took the car Sharon owned at that time.

3. Woods, through Geisler, obtained judgments and the two writs of execution by utter deceit.

4. As was presented at the contempt trial before Judge Rosenberg last summer, among Woods's many harrassments (sic) and interferences were two lawsuits Woods filed against Hudak and Sharon in the arbitration division of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County at AD

1675-1988 and AD 1676-1988. In one of these lawsuits, Woods sued Hudak and Sharon for a parking ticket and for damages he alleged Sharon caused to her own car, which was titled in Sharon's mother's name. In the other lawsuit, Woods sued Sharon because, he claimed, she should have reimbursed him for health insurance he provided her on his group health insurance plan. Woods lost both of these lawsuits.

5. Nonetheless, Woods appealed both of these lawsuits to non-jury trials. Woods did not, however, give Hudak or Sharon any notice that he had filed the appeals. The first notice Hudak ever received was a letter from Geisler stating that the cases had been appealed and were scheduled for trial on July 21, 1989.



6. In fact, the trials were not scheduled for July 21, 1989 but for June 21, 1989. When Hudak and Sharon failed to appear because of this incorrect notice of date provided by Geisler, Woods took judgments against them for \$653.78 at AD 1675-1988 and for \$782.06 at AD 1676-1988.

7. Hudak appealed both of these judgments to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Hudak cannot, however, deposit into court the \$1438 plus 20 plus costs required for a supersedeas or stay of execution pending appeal.

8. Woods, therefore, has determined to take the car because he knows the car is essential to Hudak's business and life:



a. Hudak must use the car to attend a large number of preliminary hearings and other court appearances in magistrates' courts outside downtown Pittsburgh;

b. Hudak uses the car for transportation to and from work:

3. (sic) Hudak's normal functioning in life, and that of his wife and children, requires the use of the car.

9. Woods's attempt to take the car is a direct attempt to interfere with Hudak's business and to violate the Stipulation and Order of this Court dated



October 1, 1987 and the Order of this Court dated December 22, 1988.

10. Woods also threatens to take personal belongings of Sharon and Hudak that are essential to Hudak's business and functioning in life.

11. These attempts would also violate the Stipulation and Order of this Court dated October 1, 1987 and the Order of this Court dated October 1, 1987 and the Order of this Court dated December 22, 1988 as affirmed on appeal.

12. This Court has the power to stay any state court action in order to effect this Court's orders.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff respectfully



requests a stay of execution on the Woods judgments cited above.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. HUDAK



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 87-1999)
)
ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.)
GEISLER and RICHARD O'BRIAN)
)
Defendants.)

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, TO-WIT, this 26th day of July, 1988 at 1:34 o'clock p.m., it appears to this court, after review of the Movant's Joseph E. Hudak, July 25, 1989 Emergency Motion and Affidavit in support thereof, that irreparable injury will be done to the Movant if immediate action is not taken. This matter is a continuation of and connected with Hudak v. Woods, et al., Civil Action No. 87-1999 and affirmed by the Court of Appeals on June 28, 1989. The Movant alleges

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

1950-1951

1951-1952

1952-1953

1953-1954

1954-1955

1955-1956

1956-1957

1957-1958

1958-1959

1959-1960

1960-1961

1961-1962

1962-1963

1963-1964

1964-1965

1965-1966

1966-1967

1967-1968

1968-1969

that as a result of the misrepresentations of defendants, Robert Woods and Michael S. Geisler, made to state officials, a default judgment was wrongly entered against the Movant and that a Writ of Execution was entered. He further alleges that he has appealed this matter to the proper state forum, but does not have the necessary funds for a supersedeas or stay of execution pending his appeal and execution of the Writ will occur if immediate action is not rendered.

In his motion, the Movant certified that he made hand delivery of the motion to the offices of Charles F. Scarlata, Michael Geisler, and Norma CHase. In anticipation of this order and the hearing thereon, all counsel of record were notified by telephone on July

25, 1989 that a hearing on this matter had been scheduled for July 27, 1989 at 10:30 a.m. in Courtroom 7 in the United States Courthouse Building.

It appears to this court that irreparable harm will be done to the Movant if action is not taken, and therefore, Robert Woods and Michael Geisler are hereby ordered to direct the Allegheny County Sheriff's Office to cease and desist from any execution of judgment in the actions at Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas Nos. 1675-1988 and 1676-1988 until this matter is heard by this court at the hearing scheduled for July 27, 1989 and until further Order of this court.

It appearing that no harm of any sort will result, no security will be

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE APOSTOLICAL CHURCH
IN LONDON
PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE, NEAR ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
DOOR, 1704.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
OF THE SOCIETY OF THE APOSTOLICAL CHURCH
IN LONDON
PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE, NEAR ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
DOOR, 1704.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

required, but if it should appear that harm will result, such security will be required as the court deems appropriate. This order will expire in ten (10) days unless an extension is granted for good cause.

Louis Rosenberg
District Judge

cc:

Counsel of Record



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

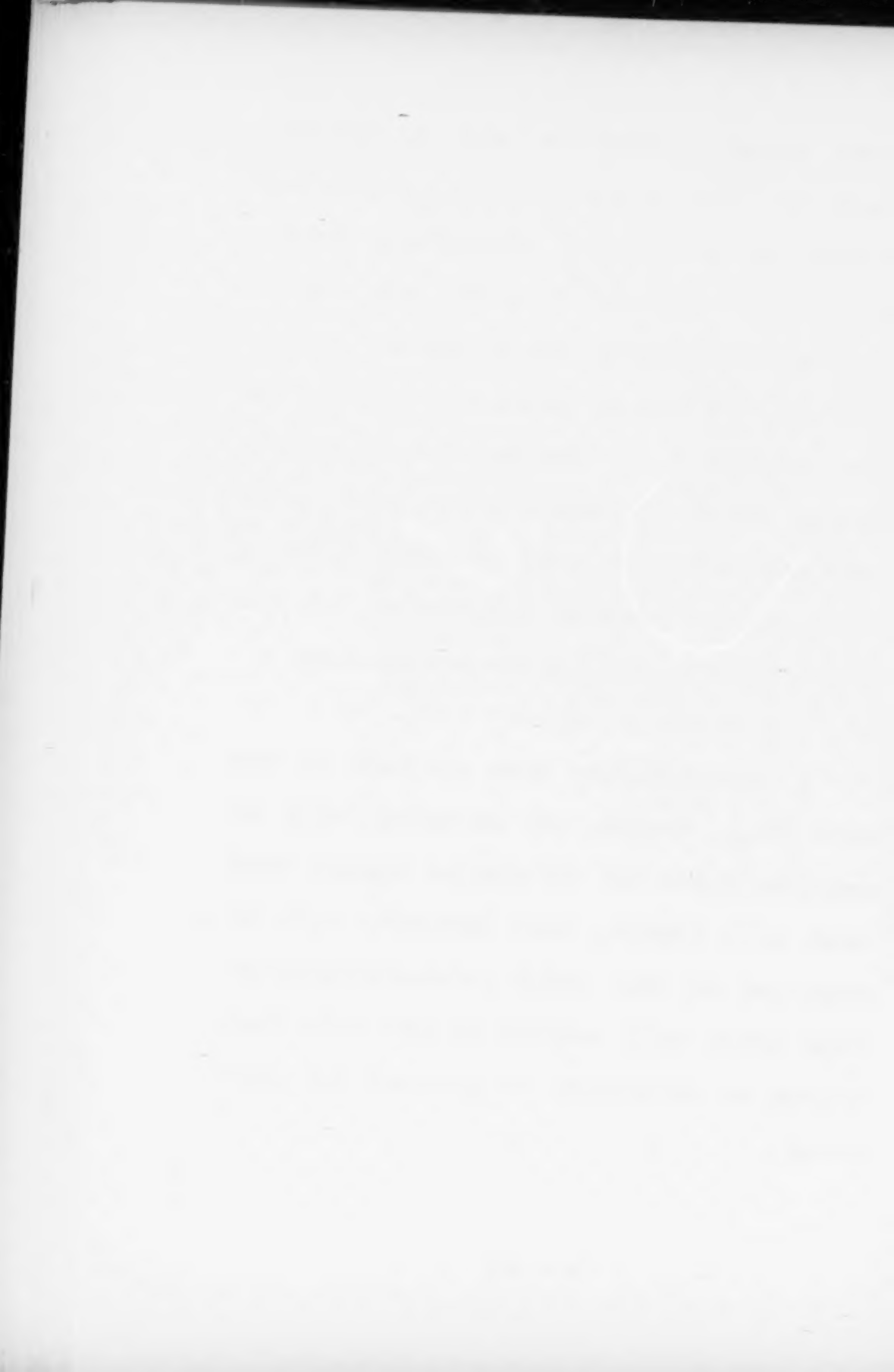
JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 87-1999)
)
ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.)
GEISLER and RICHARD O'BRIAN)
)
Defendants.)

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, TO-WIT, this 28th day of July at 3:00 o'clock P.M. after a hearing was held on this matter on July 27, 1989, it appears to this court, after a review of all the evidence that Robert Woods and Michael Geisler deliberately deceived Joseph Hudak and acted in violation of this court's Orders of September 30, 1987, October 1, 1987, and December 22, 1988, and for the reasons in the foregoing opinion and the July 25,

1989 order, immediate and irreparable harm to the plaintiff will occur if action is not taken. Therefore, Robert Woods and Michael Geisler are hereby ordered to direct the Allegheny County Sheriff's Office to cease and desist from any execution of judgment at Allegheny County COURT of Common Pleas Nos. 1675-1988 and 1676-1988 until further order of this court, pending resolution of the plaintiff's appeal in the state court.

It appearing that no harm of any sort will result, no security will be required, but if it should appear that harm will result, such security will be required as the court deems appropriate. This order will expire in ten (10) days unless an extension is granted for good cause.



Louis Rosenberg
District Judge

cc:

Counsel of Record



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 87-1999)
)
ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.)
GEISLER and RICHARD O'BRIAN)
)
Defendants.)

MEMORANDUM

Although not necessary, this Memorandum is issued in support for the Temporary Restraining Order issued July 27, 1989 in the above-entitled case. The motion for the Temporary Restraining Order actually is not the initiating cause of action for the instant matter. The basis and cause of it all lies in the action at 87-1999, Hudak v. Woods, et. al. That action was one in which this court became involved in an injunctive proceeding which originally appeared to be innocent enough in all exceptions, but

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

100 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

DATE OF ACQUISITION
1964

BY
LIBRARY

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

100 EAST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

which at the hearing on the injunctive proceeding broadened out in all dimensions in such a way as to reveal activities, intentions, ignorances and innocence of people to an amazing extent and one in which hundreds of innocent, advertising invited, bankruptcy and divorce litigants had been embroiled in a personal feud of which they were innocent and entirely blameless. It was for the innocent parties that the equitable functioning of the court took over to protect the innocent, to repair as much as possible of the harm that had been done and to make matters right wherever possible.

An injunctive order was entered into by the parties and upon the agreement by the parties, it was entered into a decree. The decree was almost

There is no doubt as to the fact that
the following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been named in the
following list of names of persons who

have been named in the following list of
names of persons who have been named in

the following list of names of persons who
have been named in the following list of

names of persons who have been named in
the following list of names of persons who

have been named in the following list of
names of persons who have been named in

the following list of names of persons who
have been named in the following list of

names of persons who have been named in
the following list of names of persons who

have been named in the following list of
names of persons who have been named in

the following list of names of persons who
have been named in the following list of

names of persons who have been named in
the following list of names of persons who

have been named in the following list of
names of persons who have been named in

immediately crushed by the defendants in an effort to show their contempt for the court and the law. A Master was appointed after the parties were given ample time to purge themselves of contempt. An appeal was made to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit which affirmed this Court's Order with direction for certain modifications with which this court has complied.

However, before the time had elapsed for the parties to file application for certiorari to the Supreme Court, continuance of contemptuous matters appeared on the horizon when a motion was filed by the plaintiff so indicating. On July 25, 1989, an Emergency Motion was presented by the plaintiff to stay an Execution Writ in

state court by the defendants. In order to process this matter in the way it was presented and according to due process of law, this court issued a Temporary Restraining Order and scheduled an emergency hearing for July 27, 1989 in an effort ascertain what processes could be applied. At the emergency hearing of this matter, I determined that a Temporary Restraining Order be granted in accordance with Rule 65 (b) in order to give all the parties proper processes and possible remedies in accordance with law. This is the result.

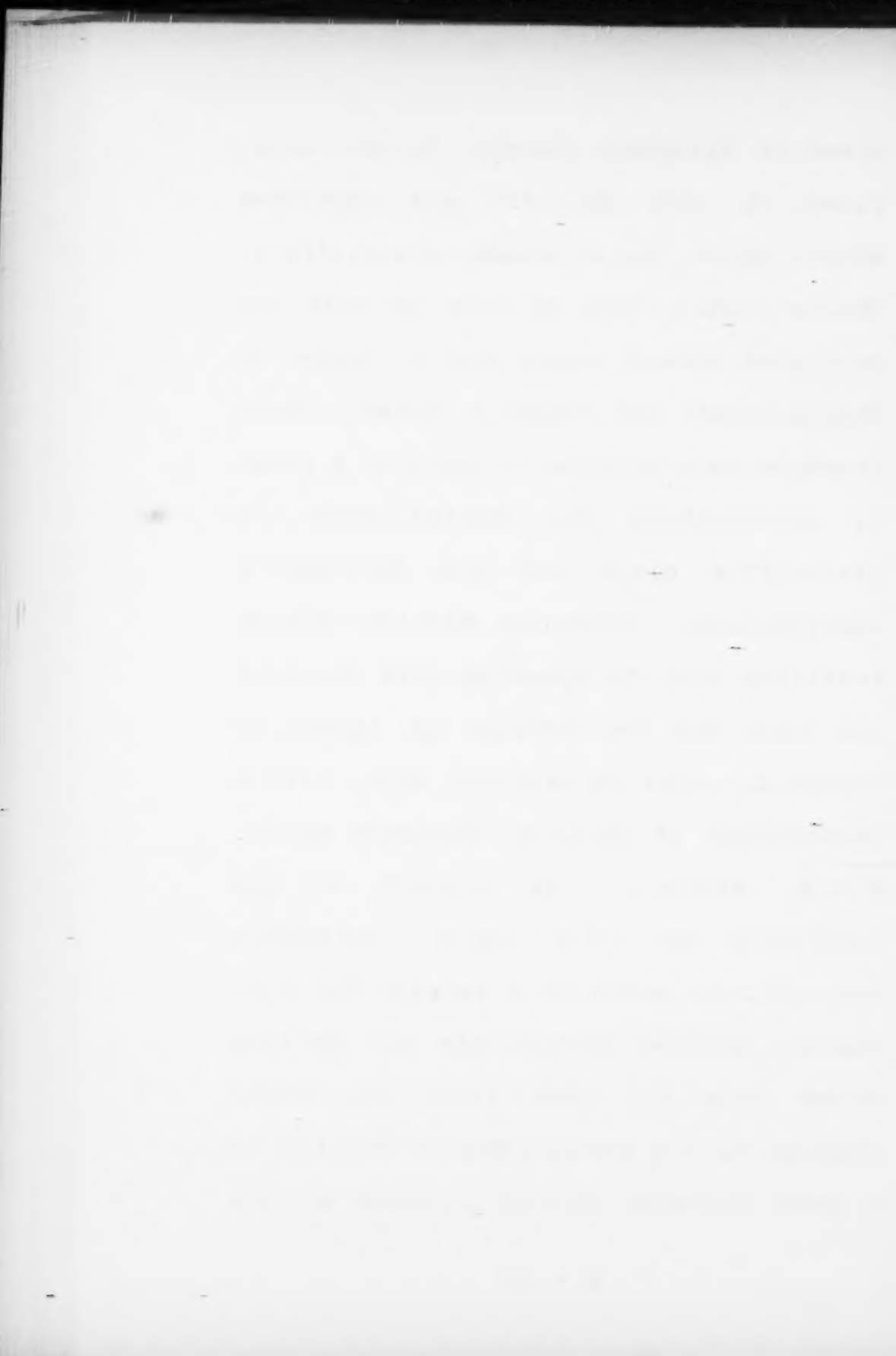
On July 25, 1989, all attorneys of record were notified by telephone, in addition to hand delivery of court orders by a law intern of this court, of a hearing scheduled for July 27, 1989, at 10:30 a.m. At the hearing, Yaier Lehrer,

attorney for Robert Woods, a defendant, filed a Motion to Withdraw his appearance. It was not opposed by either side and the motion was granted. Robert O. Lampl, attorney for the plaintiff Joseph E. Hudak, filed a Motion to Withdraw his appearance and it was temporarily granted until the written motion is filed. However, he was requested to stay in court to advise defendant Robert Woods who then declared his intention of representing himself. That he did. John Silvestri, who had entered his appearance for Robert Woods, failed to show.

From the evidence as a whole presented at this hearing, I find that the plaintiff Joseph Hudak did not receive notice of the appeal of the two law suits filed in the Court of Common



Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, filed at 1675 AR 1988 and captioned Robert Woods, and G. Woods, plaintiffs v. Sharon Lavell, and at 1676 AR 1988 and captioned Robert Woods and G. Woods v. Sharon Lavell and Joseph E. Hudak. These lawsuits were originally heard by a panel of arbitrators who denied both the plaintiff's claim and the defendant's counterclaim. Defendant Michael Geisler testified that he appealed this decision and sent the two notices of appeal to Joseph E. Hudak by ordinary mail, with a certificate of mailing, pursuant to Pa. R.C.P. 440(a). In support of his testimony on this issue, defendant Exhibit G-1, which is a receipt for U.S. Postal Service Certificate of Mailing dated June 21, 1988 (sic) 21, 1988. Stapled to the Certificate of Mailing is a cash register receipt stamped by the



Post Office and dated June 21, 1988 showing what appears to be a total amount received of \$.90. The front of the Certificate of Mailing shows that Michael Geisler did mail something to Joseph E. Hudak at his residence. However, this is not attached to any letter or other document to show what was mailed to Hudak at this time. Thsi court has nothing tangible before it to determine, what if anything was actually in the envelope mailed to Hudak. This court has only Geisler's self-serving statements as to what he says he mailed to Hudak over a year ago. Both the plaintiff Joseph Hudak and his wife, Sharon Lavelle Hudak, testified that they received no notice of the appeal. From the evidence before me and the lack of evidence presented by Michael Geisler, it is my finding of fact

that Joseph Hudak did not receive notice of the appeals.

Because I find that Hudak had no notice of the appeal, I must now consider the notice of trial date and time for the appeal that was afforded Hudak. Geisler contends that Hudak received adequate notification of the non-jury trial through publication in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal, and that it was his duty as an attorney, who had knowledge of an appeal pending, to make it his business to check this publication to see when the case was coming up for trial. In support of his contention, Geisler has entered as defendant's Exhibit G-2, page 2 of the Pittsburgh Legal Journal dated Tuesday, April 18, 1989. This is a publication of notice of non-jury trials of arbitration appeals in the Common Pleas Court Civil Division before Robert A. Doyle in

Courtroom 617. In the middle column at the bottom of the page, it can be seen that six cases were scheduled for trial on Wednesday, June 21, 1989. Both cases are listed for trial, contain the names of attorneys of record and the case captions. It is noted by this court that the upper case letters in this print measure $\frac{3}{32}$ of one inch and the lower case letters measure $\frac{1}{16}$ of one inch in height. The type is so small that it would not catch the attention of some one merely looking through this publication without knowing that he or she was looking for a particular action. Based on my first finding that Hudak did not receive notice of appeal from Geisler, and the manner of notification of trial date just described, I make an additional finding that Joseph Hudak could not possibly have received adequate notice of

the time and date for his trial. Without notice of a pending appeal, it is impossible to expect that Hudak would undertake the tedious task of reading all of the jury trials scheduled when he had no reason to believe that he had a duty to do this because he had no notice that an appeal had been taken.

In conjunction with the above evidence, I also consider the June 16, 1989 letter of the defendant Michael Geisler to Judge Robert Doyle and carbon copied to Hudak. A copy of this letter was attached to Michael Geisler's July 27, 1989 response to Emergency Motion as Exhibit C. There is also another marking which shows this letter to be Exhibit A. This letter was not entered as an exhibit at the hearing. This letter is addressed to Judge Robert Doyle and contains the

The time was given for his trial, without
notice of a pending appeal. It was
impossible to expect that such would
confront the Federal case as such of all
of the same trials included when he had
no reason for believing that he had a right
to be tried before he was in court. That
no appeal had been taken.

In connection with the same
subject, a case involving the same
case, one of the witnesses, William
Gibson, an Iowa farmer, and others
witnesses in this group of the same
was attached to Michael Gibson's case.
In 1925 Gibson is mentioned as
being in this case. There is also mention of
Gibson's name in the case. In 1925
Gibson is mentioned as not having been
in the case. This case is referred
to as the Gibson case and mentions the

caption, names and numbers of the two cases that are the subject of this hearing and emergency order. To avoid confusion, the text of the letter is set forth in this opinion as follows:

Dear Judge Doyle:

This letter is a request that your Honor consider recusing himself from the consideration of the non-jury trials of the above two civil actions. Several years ago, the ex-partner of my client, Robert Woods, one Anthony J. Pivirotto physically assaulted you in the Three Lions Tavern.

The two non-jry trials are scheduled before your Honor on Wednesday July 21, 1989. (emphasis added.)

I find that the only notice of appeal or notice of trial received by Hudak was the copy of the letter written by Geisler to Judge Doyle on June 16, 1989 only two working days before the trial, and this letter contained an incorrect trial date. Notice of the trial was in the Pittsburgh

operation, which are members of the two
cases, are the subject of this
meeting and assembly, which is being
conducted, and the subject is not
clear in the mind of the speaker.

and other things

This is a very important point
which should be taken into account
in the discussion of the subject
of the meeting, and it is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
whether it is a subject of the
meeting or not, and it is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
whether it is a subject of the
meeting or not.

The subject of the meeting is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
and it is not clear in the mind
of the speaker whether it is a
subject of the meeting or not.

The subject of the meeting is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
and it is not clear in the mind
of the speaker whether it is a
subject of the meeting or not.
The subject of the meeting is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
and it is not clear in the mind
of the speaker whether it is a
subject of the meeting or not.
The subject of the meeting is not
clear in the mind of the speaker
and it is not clear in the mind
of the speaker whether it is a
subject of the meeting or not.

Legal Journal on April 16, 1989. Yet, Geisler waited 60 days to write his letter on June 16, 1989. I find that the timing of the letter, combined with the incorrect date contained therein and viewed in light of past actions by Woods and Geisler, was deliberately orchestrated to deceive Hudak to prevent him from appearing at trial. I find that Geisler's actions were a continuation of the conduct specifically prohibited by this court's Orders of September 30, 1987, October 1, 1987 and December 22, 1988 as affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on June 28, 1989. Therefore, Woods and Geisler will be ordered to direct the Allegheny County Sheriff's Office from executing a judgment in these cases until further order of this court.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JOSEPH E. HUDAK,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs. CIVIL ACTION NO. 87-1999)
)
ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S.)
GEISLER and RICHARD O'BRIAN)
)
Defendants.)

MEMORANDUM ORDER

This Preliminary Injunction was processed under unusual circumstances when a general injunction was granted by this court, a Master appointed, and rules outlined for the purpose of controlling the defendants' action from molesting the plaintiff in any way. The matter has already been before the Court of Appeals on the original injunction and this order is intended merely to continue the injunctive action of this court on December 22, 1988, as the same was affirmed by the Court of Appeals on June

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOHN A. ROSS

-vs-

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS
JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

JOHN A. ROSS

28, 1989, and is intended to hold the matter in abeyance so that the Master may proceed as he was directed and instructed to do. Because of the uniqueness of this matter, it is to be considered as a connective and holding process fro the enforcement of the original injuctions of this court dated September 30, 1987 and October 1, 1987.

The matter before this court is the plaintiff's August 4, 1989 Motion and Application for a Preliminary Injunction. On July 27, 1989, a full hearing was held to determine the Plaintiff's July 25, 1989 Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. After all parties had the opportunity to present evidence, this court issued a Temporary Restraining Order on July 28, 1989. For the reasons articulated in this court's July 28, 1989

Memorandum and Order, and because there was no response from any of the defendants to the plaintiff's August 4, 1989 Motion and Application for a Preliminary Injunction, the plaintiff's Motion is hereby granted and this court's July 28, 1989 Temporary Restraining Order is hereby converted into a Preliminary Injunction until further order of this court.

Dated: August 8, 1989

Paul A. Simmons
District Judge
for Louis
Rosenberg

cc:

Counsel of Record

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]
TO: [Illegible]
FROM: [Illegible]
[The following text is illegible due to extreme fading and blurring.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]
[Illegible Title]

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS, and CIVIL DIVISION
G. WOODS,
Plaintiff No. 1675 A.R. 1988

vs. No. 1676 A.R. 1988

SHARON LAVELLE
Defendant

* * * * * OPINION IN SUPPORT OF
ORDER PREVIOUSLY

FILED

ROBERT WOODS, and August 11, 1989
G. WOODS,
Plaintiff DOYLE, J.

vs.

SHARON LAVELLE
Defendants

Copies sent to:

Michael S. Geisler, Esq.
417 Allegheny Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Joseph E. Hudak, Esq.
P.O. Box 23423
Fourth Avenue Station
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

IN THE COURT OF COMMONS OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority,
on this day personally appeared

JOHN A. SMITH, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 1st day of January, 1911.

JOHN A. SMITH

Witness my hand and seal of office this 1st day of January, 1911.

JOHN A. SMITH

JOHN A. SMITH, Clerk of the Court of Commons of the County of Middlesex.

JOHN A. SMITH

JOHN A. SMITH

JOHN A. SMITH

JOHN A. SMITH, Clerk of the Court of Commons of the County of Middlesex.

JOHN A. SMITH, Clerk of the Court of Commons of the County of Middlesex.

OPINION

DOYLE, J.

On 26 January 1988, District Justice Jacob Williams entered judgment in favor of Plaintiffs Robert Woods and Geraldine Woods against Defendant Sharon Lavelle. Counsel for Defendant, Joseph E. Hudak, Esq. appealed from that judgment to the Common Pleas Court on 24 February 1988. Michael S. Geisler, Esq. counsel for Plaintiffs, after rule issued, filed a Complaint, averring that, after demand, a loan of money made by Plaintiffs to Defendant had not been repaid. On 23 May 1988, Arbitrators, appointed and acting under 42 Pa. C.S. 7361 (Compulsory Arbitration), entered an Award for Defendant on Plaintiffs' claim and an award for Plaintiffs on Defendant's counterclaim. On 21 June 1988, Plaintiffs appealed from the award under

42 Pa. C.S. §7361 (d) (Appeal for trial de novo).

The de novo trial was advertised on 18 April 1989 in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal (PLJ), the official newspaper for the judicial system in Allegheny County (V Judicial District), indicating the names of counsel and the names of all parties and indicating that the case was to be tried on 21 June 1989.

On 21 June 1989, Plaintiff and Plaintiffs' counsel appeared in Court at 0900 hours, ready to try the case. Defendant did not appear, nor did Defendant's counsel (her husband) appear in Court. The case was called twice in the hallways adjacent to the Courtroom but Defendant did not respond to the call for trial. Witnesses did not appear for

Defendant. Defendant's counsel did not appear. The witness for Plaintiffs, being sworn, testified that: Plaintiffs had made a loan in the sum of \$653.28 to Defendant; Plaintiffs demanded payment from Defendant when the loan was due; payment was refused by Defendant; the instant litigation was commenced. On June 21 1989, we entered an Order finding in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendant in the sum of \$653.28, with interest from 10 December 1987. We found in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendant on the Counterclaim.

On 3 July 1989, Defendant filed a Petition to Open Judgment (sic). As of July 3 1989, A Motion for Post-Trial Relief had not beenfiled and judgment had not been entered.



The trial date had been properly advertised and Defendant and her counsel had legally binding notice of the date, time, and place of that trial. Accordingly, on 10 July 1989, we denied the "Petition to Open Judgment."

On 11 July 1989, Plaintiffs entered judgment against Defendant and so did file a praecipe for a Writ of Execution against Defendant.

On 21 July 1989, Defendant filed an appeal to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. The appeal is taken "from the (sic) verdict dated 21 June 1989 and from the Order dated 10 July 1989 denying 'Plaintiffs' (sic) petition to open."

Two verdicts - one on the claim and one on the counterclaim - were entered by



the Order dated 21 June 1989. We are unable to determine the (sic) verdict which Defendant is contesting.

The "Plaintiff" has not filed any Petition to Open Judgment, yet Defendant asserts, in her Notice of Appeal (to the Superior Court), that she is appealing from an Order dated 10 July 1989 denying such a Petition.

Defendant did not file any Motion for Post-Trial Relief under Pa. R.C.P. §227.1 (Post-Trial Relief), ergo, she has not presevred any pints for consideration by any Court. See §227.1(b)(2). The time for filing such motion expired ten days after June 21, 1989.

A trial court is not permitted to further consider any matter (with

The order dated 11 June 1971
should be forwarded to the
proper authorities for a decision.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City]
[State]
[Zip]

Enclosed for the [Name]
is a copy of the [Name]
report dated [Date]
concerning the [Name]
of the [Name]
and the [Name]
of the [Name]
of the [Name]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City]
[State]
[Zip]

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

THE FOLLOWING PAGE IS UNAVAILABLE
FOR FILMING

60

The Board of Directors of the
Company has determined that the
best interests of the Company and its
shareholders require the Company to
pay a dividend of \$0.10 per share.

The dividend is payable to all
shareholders of record as of the
close of business on the day of
the meeting of the Board of Directors.
The dividend will be paid in cash
by check or by wire transfer to the
shareholder's designated bank account.

The dividend is payable to all
shareholders of record as of the
close of business on the day of
the meeting of the Board of Directors.
The dividend will be paid in cash
by check or by wire transfer to the
shareholder's designated bank account.

The dividend is payable to all
shareholders of record as of the
close of business on the day of
the meeting of the Board of Directors.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS, :
 :
Plaintiff, :
 :

vs. C.A. No. 89-2182

:
 :
LOUIS ROSENBERG, :
PAULA TEMPLETON, and :
SAUNDRA HOPFER, :
 :
Defendants, :

COMPLAINT

AND NOW COMES the Plaintiff, ROBERT
WOODS, and files this Complaint, of which
the following is a statement:

1. The Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS,
is a citizen of the United
States of America and a
resident of the City of
Pittsburgh, County of
Allegheny, and Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILLIAM H. HARRIS,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Defendant.

Comes now the Plaintiff,

and moves the Court for an order
granting him a writ of habeas corpus,
and for an order directing the
release of the Defendant.

The Plaintiff alleges that he is
a citizen of the United States,
and that he is entitled to the
rights of a citizen of the United States.
The Plaintiff alleges that he is
entitled to the rights of a citizen of the United States.

Respectfully,
The Plaintiff's Attorney,

2. The Defendants, LOUIS ROSENBERG, is an adult individual whose office is located at 9th Floor, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania 15219, and is a duly appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

3. The Defendant, SAUNDRA HOPFER, is an adult individual whose office is located at 9th Floor, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania 15219, and is

THE OCEANOGRAPHIC 1902

1902, 1903, 1904

1905, 1906, 1907

1908, 1909, 1910

1911, 1912, 1913

1914, 1915, 1916

1917, 1918, 1919

1920, 1921, 1922

1923, 1924, 1925

1926, 1927, 1928

1929, 1930, 1931

1932, 1933, 1934

1935, 1936, 1937

1938, 1939, 1940

1941, 1942, 1943

1944, 1945, 1946

1947, 1948, 1949

1950, 1951, 1952

1953, 1954, 1955

1956, 1957, 1958

1960, 1961, 1962

1963, 1964, 1965

1966, 1967, 1968

the law clerk for the
Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG.

4. The Defendant, PAULA
TEMPLETON, is an adult
individual whose office is
located at 9th Floor, U.S.
Post Office and Courthouse,
Pittsburgh, Allegheny County,
Pennsylvania 15219, and is
the chief deputy for the
Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG.

5. This action arises under the
United States Constitution,
particularly under the
provisions of the Fifth,
Sixth and Fourteenth
Amendments of the
Constitution of the United
States, and under federal

MEMORANDUM

TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

PLACE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

FOR: [Illegible]

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

THE FOLLOWING PAGE IS UNAVAILABLE
FOR FILMING 64-65

The day after the
reference, which is

The following table
shows the results of the
investigation of the
cases of the
disease in the
district of
the
disease in the
district of
the
disease in the
district of

The following table
shows the results of the
investigation of the
cases of the
disease in the
district of
the
disease in the
district of
the
disease in the
district of

him how to rule on objections made by the attorneys in this case.

- b. None of the conversations between Judge ROSENBERG and his law clerk are placed on the record, even though they frequently interrupt the proceedings.
- c. While in the Judge's chambers, the law clerk, SAUNDRA HOPFER, has been seen shouting and screaming at Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG, in such a manner as to convince a reasonable person that she was telling the Judge exactly what how he was to rule on a case.
- d. It is believed that because of Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG's physical



and mental infirmity caused by his advanced age, the decisions of Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG are completely determined by his law clerk, SAUNDRA HOPFER, and thus Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG, has abdicated his entire judicial decision making powers to his law clerk.

9. The physical and mental disability of the Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG has prevented the Defendant, ROBERT WOODS, from obtaining a fair hearing by a mentally and physically competent judge, and thus has deprived the Defendant, ROBERT WOODS, of his right to due process guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth



Amendments of the United
States Constitution.

10. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, an individual who is the Plaintiff in a case versus the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS, (JOSEPH E. HUDAK, vs. ROBERT WOODS, RICHARD O'BRIEN, and MICHAEL S. GEISLER, filed at C.A. 87-1999 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania) has improperly consulted with the staff of Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG, in the following manner:

a. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, has communicated with Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG, through his staff concerning the above case, and specifically in January, 1989, was seen and heard



on the 10th Floor of the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania discussing the above case with SAUNDRA HOPFER, the law clerk to Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG.

- b. It is believed and averred that JOSEPH E. HUDAK, was heavily consulted by the staff of Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG, when they prepared the Judge's December 22, 1988 Contempt Order and Opinion in the above-referenced case at C.A. 87-1999. The phrasing of the Opinion borrows so heavily from the writing style of JOSEPH E. HUDAK as manifested in HUDAK's own motions filed in that case, as to cause a reasonable person to



believe that JOSEPH E. HUDAK,
actually wrote the Opinion.

c. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, has a prior
record of improperly
communicating with the Judges in
the Court of Common Pleas of
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

d. It is believed that JOSEPH E.
HUDAK, has started, cultivated
and maintained a close
relationship with SAUNDRA HOPFER,
solely for the purpose of
improperly influencing the
decisions of Judge LOUIS
ROSENBERG.

11. The Judge's deputy, PAULA
TEMPLETON, has consistently and
outwardly indicated her



displeasure with the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS' witnesses during the proceedings in this case by making faces and sounds at the said witnesses while they were testifying on the witness stand. It is believed that she also influences the decisions of the Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG.

12. It is because of Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG's physical and mental disability that Judge ROSENBERG is rarely ever assigned any cases.

13. Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG was assigned the above referenced case because he was the only Judge who did not attend the Third Circuit's Judicial

Conference in September, 1987 and was therefore available when the JOSEPH E. HUDAK came to his Court with an Ex-Parte Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order on September 16, 1987.

14. At the time Judge LOUIS ROSENBERG was confirmed as a federal judge, by Congress, in the early sixties, there arose a substantial question as to the advisability of appointing him as a federal judge because he was already well into his sixties.

15. On September 14, 1987, JOSEPH E. HUDAK presented an Ex-Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order before the Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, claiming that the



Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS, along with individuals named MICHAEL S. GEISLER, and RICHARD O'BRIEN, were interfering with JOSEPH E. HUDAK's business. A true and correct copy of the said Motion is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

16. At the time, JOSEPH E. HUDAK was the subject of an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding filed by G. WOODS, the wife of the Petitioner, ROBERT WOODS, at Bankruptcy No. 87-1851 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, as a result of the failure of JOSEPH E. HUDAK to repay more than \$79,000.00 in



loans made by G. WOODS to JOSEPH E. HUDAK.

17. After more than five days of hearings, the Petitioners, ROBERT WOODS, and MICHAEL S. GEISLER, and the individual RICHARD O'BRIEN, decided to settle with JOSEPH E. HUDAK, as to some of the issues raised by the Motion for Temporary Restraining Order. A true and correct copy of the Consent Order entered into by the parties is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

18. One of the provisions of the Consent Order was as follows:

"15. Nothing in the Order shall prohibit any party from pursuing any legal remedy for



which he is
entitled under
the law."

19. On March 31, 1988, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, filed a Motion for Contempt, alleging, among other things, that the Petitioners, ROBERT WOODS, and MICHAEL S. GEISLER, were interfering with the business of JOSEPH E. HUDAK, by the filing of various lawsuits.

20. The motion for contempt also made charges against two attorneys who represented the Petitioner, ROBERT WOODS, in the lawsuits found objectionable, namely JOHN SILVESTRI, and YAIER LEHRER.

Vol. 40, Part 1, 1910. Printed and Published by the Royal Society, 1, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Price, 10s. 6d. per volume. Single parts, 5s. 6d.

Orders, which must be accompanied by payment, may be sent to any bookseller or to the Royal Society.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Advertisements for insertion in the Journal should be sent to the Royal Society, 1, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

21. Beginning on June 7, 1988 and continuing until June 16, 1988, the Defendant held a non-jury trial on the above motion for Contempt.
22. At the conclusion of the non-jury trial, the Defendant found that the Attorneys, JOHN SILVESTRI, and YAIER LEHRER were not guilty of contempt.
23. In the Defendant's Order of December 22, 1988, the Defendant stated that "the attorneys retained by Woods are performing legally".
24. During the period of time from June 16, 1988 until the present,



JOSEPH E. HUDAK has filed nearly a dozen motions for contempt.

25. On June 21, 1988, MICHAEL S. GEISLER, on behalf of the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS, filed two (2) Notices of Appeal from two awards of a panel of arbitrators, which heard two law suits filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania filed at No. 1675 of 1988 and styled as ROBERT WOODS, and G. WOODS, Plaintiffs, vs. SHARON LAVELLE, and at No. 1676 of 1988, styled as ROBERT WOODS, and G. WOODS vs. SHARON LAVELLE and JOSEPH E. HUDAK. The arbitration panel had denied both the Plaintiff's claim and the Defendant's counterclaim.



26. MICHAEL S. GEISLER endorsed the Notices of Appeal with a certification that JOSEPH E. HUDAK would be receiving notice of the appeal by mail that day.
27. MICHAEL S. GEISLER then sent by ordinary mail, with a certificate of mailing, pursuant to Pa. R.C.P. 440(a) the two Notices of Appeal. The notice was not sent by certified mail because JOSEPH E. HUDAK, has in the past either refused or left certified mail unclaimed. In any case certified mail is not required by the above rule. A true and correct copy of the said Certificate of Mailing is attached hereto as Exhibit "C".



28. On April 18, 1989, both parties received notice of the hearing by publication of the Notice of Hearing in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal. This is not the normal boilerplate notice. It is a multiple page notice listing all of the cases coming due for Non-Jury Trial before the Judge assigned to hear the Appeals within a specified period of time. The publication of the Notice is advertised regularly in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal for several weeks prior to the publication of the Notice. A true and correct copy of the said Notice is attached hereto as Exhibit "D".



29. On June 16, 1989, because of what MICHAEL S. GEISLER, observed as a possible grounds for recusal, and in keeping with his ethical duties as a member of the bar, MICHAEL S. GEISLER, notified Judge Robert Doyle, who was to hear the two (2) appeals, that there existed a possible grounds for recusal, in that ROBERT WOODS's ex-partner, ANTHONY J. PIVIROTTO, had physically assaulted the Judge, ROBERT DOYLE. A copy of the letter was sent to JOSEPH E. HUDAK, in order to prevent the HUDAK from claiming that the MICHAEL S. GEISLER, was communicating with the judge ex-parte. A copy of this letter is attached hereto as Exhibit "E".



30. The sole purpose of this letter was to inform the Judge of the grounds for recusal, and not to inform the Plaintiff, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, of the hearing date.

31. The letter refers to a hearing date of "Wednesday, July 21, 1989." The date was obviously a mistake, and not an attempt to mislead the Plaintiff, because careful reading of a calendar would have informed JOSEPH E. HUDAK, that July 21, 1989 falls on a Friday, not a Wednesday, and that June 21, 1989, falls on a Wednesday.

32. On June 21, 1989, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, failed to appear. Both



trials were conducted, and evidence was presented on behalf of ROBERT WOODS, and G. WOODS.

33. On June 23, 1989, the Court entered a verdict of \$782.06 plus interest from September 1, 1987 for ROBERT WOODS, and G. WOODS, and dismissed the counterclaim of SHARON LAVELLE, and JOSEPH E. HUDAK. A true and correct copy of the said Non-Jury Verdict is attached hereto as Exhibit "F".

34. On June 26, 1989, the Court entered a verdict of \$653.28 with interest from December 10, 1987 for ROBERT WOODS, and G. WOODS, and dismissed the counterclaim of JOSEPH E. HUDAK. A true and correct copy of the said Non-Jury

Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1882. Postpaid at Special Rate of \$3.75 per Annum.

Acceptance for mailing at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Postmaster: This Journal is published weekly except on Sundays and public holidays.

Copyright, 1919, by American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Second-Class Postage Paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices.

Subscription orders, notices of change of address, and notices of discontinuance, must be sent to the

Editor, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisements should be sent to the Business Manager, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1882. Postpaid at Special Rate of \$3.75 per Annum.

Acceptance for mailing at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Postmaster: This Journal is published weekly except on Sundays and public holidays.

Copyright, 1919, by American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Subscription orders, notices of change of address, and notices of discontinuance, must be sent to the

Editor, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisements should be sent to the Business Manager, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1882. Postpaid at Special Rate of \$3.75 per Annum.

Acceptance for mailing at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.

Postmaster: This Journal is published weekly except on Sundays and public holidays.

Copyright, 1919, by American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

Verdict is attached hereto as Exhibit "G".

35. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, filed two (2) Petitions to Open Judgment and presented the Petitions before Judge ROBERT DOYLE, raising the same objections as he brings before this Court on July 10, 1989.
36. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, never filed Post Trial Motions for Relief under Pa. R.C.P. 227.1, and therefore never preserved his right to object to any of the evidence presented at the two Non-Jury Trials within the required ten-day period, and therefore judgment was entered on both

verdicts ten (10) days after the verdict was entered.

37. At the time of the presentation of the two (2) Petitions, MICHAEL S. GEISLER produced the certificate of mailing and the copy of the Pittsburgh Legal Journal advertising the Notice of Hearing and showed both items to Judge Doyle.

38. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, argued nonsensically that MICHAEL S. GEISLER, sends JOSEPH E. HUDAK mail "almost every day" and that the certificate of mailing is no proof of notice.

39. JOSEPH E. HUDAK also stated that he is a "criminal lawyer" and

that he does not read the Pittsburgh Legal Journal.

40. Relying on the fact that the Notice of Hearing was duly published in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal, and that JOSEPH E. HUDAK, filed no Post Trial Motions, Judge ROBERT DOYLE denied both Petitions to Open Judgment, and refused to grant a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be opened. True and correct copies of the orders denying the Petitions to Open Judgment are attached hereto as Exhibits "H" and "I".

41. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, then approached the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, attempting to stay

the execution in two identical pleadings styled as "Motion for Immediate Hearing".

42. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania denied the said "Motion for Immediate Hearing" because JOSEPH E. HUDAK, had not filed the required Notice of Appeal required by Pa. R.A.P. 1702. True and correct copies of the Orders dismissing the motion are attached hereto as Exhibits "J" and "K".

43. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, has now filed his Notices of Appeal.

44. In addition to the judgments mentioned above, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, has the following judgments

entered against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania:

a. Torrence M. Hunt, et. al., vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at G.D. No. 87-21135, entered on December 8, 1987, in the amount of \$11,206.25.

b. Torrence M. Hunt, et. al., vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at G.D. No. 87-21134, entered on December 8, 1987, in the amount of \$34,024.92.

— c. Torrence M. Hunt, et. al., vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at G.D. No. 87-21586, entered on December 15, 1987, in the amount of \$20,721.25.

- d. Pittsburgh Press Co., Inc. vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at A.D. No. 1146 of 1988, entered on April 15, 1988, in the amount of \$8,580.81.
- e. Tribune Review Publishing Co., Inc. vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at G.D. No. 88-8910, entered on May 23, 1988, in the amount of \$844.41.
- f. New Image Press vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at A.D. No. 5802 of 1988, entered on September 8, 1988, in the amount of \$1,307.36.
- g. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Joseph E. Hudak, at G.D. No. 89-10831, entered on June 28, 1989, in the amount of \$1,015.59.



45. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, deliberately misled the Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG about his having received the Notice of Appeal, when after having been presented with a copy of the certificate of mailing on July 10, 1989, he represented to the Respondent that he received no Notice of Appeal.

46. JOSEPH E. HUDAK, deliberately misled the Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, about his being unable to post a bond when his wife, SHARON LAVELLE, testified before this Court on June 7, 1988 that "My yearly salary is about thirty-thousand", (A true and correct copy of the relevant part of the transcript of the contempt

hearing commencing on Tuesday, June 7, 1988, Volume 1, page 98 is attached hereto as Exhibit "L"), and the Plaintiff, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, is known to be employed by Hyatt Legal Services, whose starting salary is known to be at least \$24,000.00 per year.

47. On July 25, 1989, JOSEPH E. HUDAK, filed an Emergency Motion to prevent the execution of the two judgments.

48. After a hearing was held on July 27, 1989 concerning the "Emergency Motion" the Respondent determined that the execution of the two judgments was "a continuation of the conduct specifically prohibited by this

Court's Orders of September 30, 1987 and October 1, 1987, and December 22, 1988 as affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on June 28, 1989."

49. The Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, completely dismissed the documentary evidence presented by the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS, and MICHAEL S. GEISLER, in the form of the Certificate of Mailing, because, and I quote, "this is not attached to any letter or other document to show what was mailed to Hudak at this time."(Emphasis added). A true and correct copy of the said Opinion and Order of the

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]
[City, State]

Respondent is attached hereto as Exhibit "M".

50. On August 11, 1989, the Honorable Judge Robert Doyle, of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania issued an opinion, explaining that the two reasons for his denial of the "Petition to Open Judgment" of JOSEPH E. HUDAK, was because (1) judgment had not even been entered in either of the two cases when the "Petition to Open Judgment had been filed, and (2) the proper motion, a Motion for Post-Trial Relief under Pa. R.C.P. 227.1 had not been filed to preserve any issues for appeal. A true and correct copy

Experiments of the following nature are

made:

1. To determine the effect of the

temperature of the water on the

rate of the reaction.

2. To determine the effect of the

concentration of the reactants on the

rate of the reaction.

3. To determine the effect of the

presence of a catalyst on the

rate of the reaction.

4. To determine the effect of the

surface area of the solid reactant on the

rate of the reaction.

5. To determine the effect of the

pressure of the gaseous reactants on the

rate of the reaction.

6. To determine the effect of the

volume of the gaseous reactants on the

rate of the reaction.

of that Opinion is attached hereto as Exhibit "N".

51. A Motion to Dismiss Appeal was filed in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania on August 18, 1989, asking that the Superior Court of Pennsylvania dismiss the appeals filed by JOSEPH E. HUDAK, because he did not properly preserve any issues for appeal.

52. By Order entered on August 7, 1989, the Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, by the signature of Honorable District Judge Paul Simmons, converted the Temporary Restraining Order into a Preliminary Injunction.

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

53. The Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, is attempting to use his personal jurisdiction over the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS, and MICHAEL S. GEISLER in order to litigate matters properly before the courts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
54. The Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, is allowing JOSEPH E. HUDAK to abuse his Court in order to relitigate every case he loses in state court.
55. The Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, is exceeding this Court's Opinion and Order of June 28, 1989, in broadly interpreting the part of the purgation order which reads:



"The Defendants shall cease and desist from molesting, directly or indirectly, Joseph E. Hudak"

56. The Defendant, LOUIS ROSENBERG, is attempting to restrain the Plaintiff, ROBERT WOODS from pursuing his state law claims against JOSEPH E. HUDAK, which they were entitled to pursue under paragraph 15 of the Consent Order of October 1, 1987, under the guise of "attempting to molest JOSEPH E. HUDAK".

57. The appeals filed by JOSEPH E. HUDAK in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania are meritless, because JOSEPH E. HUDAK did not properly preserve any issues for

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
540 EAST 57TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

appeal, by failing to file post-trial motions for relief.

58. The actions of the Defendants constitute a cause of action under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983, in that the actions of the Defendants, in acting improperly, in clear absence of any subject matter jurisdiction, and under color of law, have deprived the Plaintiff of his right to due process guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution, and because of the clear absence of subject matter jurisdiction, are not protected by the common law principles of judicial immunity.

59. By reason of the improper and illegal use of personal jurisdiction over the Plaintiff in clear absence of subject-matter jurisdiction, in granting the said preliminary injunction, Plaintiff was required to and did employ legal counsel to appeal the said order to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, where the matter is now pending.

60. Plaintiff has incurred reasonable attorney's fees in connection with the appeal of the preliminary injunction, and will continue to incur additional attorney's fees to properly prosecute the appeal.

The history of the nation has
been a long and arduous one
marked by many a struggle
for freedom and justice
The people have fought
for the right to be heard
and to be treated as equals
The struggle has been long
and hard but the people
have won the right to be
heard and to be treated
as equals. The struggle
has been long and hard
but the people have won
the right to be heard
and to be treated as equals.

61. The conduct of Defendants, and each of them, deprived Plaintiff of property without due process of law, and deprived the Plaintiff of his right to equal protection of the laws, secured by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

62. The acts, conduct, and behavior of Defendants, and each of them, were performed knowingly, intentionally, and maliciously, by reason of which Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages in a sum in excess of \$20,000.00.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment:

- a. Awarding the Plaintiff damages in an amount in excess of \$20,000.00;
- b. Awarding the Plaintiff punitive damages in an amount in excess of \$20,000.00;
- c. Awarding the Plaintiff the reasonable costs and expenses of this action;
- d. Granting the Plaintiff such other and further relief as may be just.

1. The first of the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and the second is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Treasury.

2. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and the second is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Treasury.

3. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and the second is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Treasury.

4. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and the second is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Treasury.

DATED: _____ BY: _____
ROBERT WOODS ,
PLAINTIFF

427 Coventry Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Tele: (412) 281-6668



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS,)
)
Plaintiff)
)
v.	Civil Action No. 89-2172
)
LOUIS ROSENBERG, PAULA)
TEMPLETON and SANUDRA HOPFER))
)
Defendants)

MOTION TO DISMISS

AND NOW comes defendants, United States District Court Judge Louis Rosenberg, Paula Templeton, Deputy Clerk, and Sandra M.G. Hopfer, Law Clerk, hereinafter referred to as defendants herein, by their counsel, Charles D. Sheehy, Acting United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Albert W. Schollaert, Assistant United

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1917-18

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

100:000

States Attorney for said district, and pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, respectfully moves the Court to issue an Order dismissing the complaint of plaintiff Robert Woods, with prejudice, on the following grounds:

1. The complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

2. All allegations contained in said complaint arose as a result of acts or omissions by these federal judicial defendants in the discharge of their official duties and are, therefore, protected by the doctrines of absolute judicial immunity and quasi-judicial or official immunity.

3. Plaintiff's claims against the defendants herein are patently vexatious, meritless, frivolous and malicious.

4. A Memorandum of Law in support of this motion is being filed simultaneously herewith and the contents therein incorporated by reference.

WHEREFORE, federal judicial defendants respectfully request this Honorable Court to enter an Order dismissing the complaint of plaintiff Robert Woods with prejudice and with costs being assessed against plaintiff and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, has appointed the following persons to the various committees of the Board for the year ending December 31, 1900:

Committee on the part of the Board of Directors to examine the accounts of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, for the year ending December 31, 1900:

Mr. J. P. Morgan, Chairman
Mr. J. D. Rockefeller
Mr. J. C. Gould
Mr. J. A. Seligman
Mr. J. B. Moore
Mr. J. E. Seligman
Mr. J. F. Seligman
Mr. J. G. Seligman
Mr. J. H. Seligman
Mr. J. I. Seligman
Mr. J. K. Seligman
Mr. J. L. Seligman
Mr. J. M. Seligman
Mr. J. N. Seligman
Mr. J. O. Seligman
Mr. J. P. Seligman
Mr. J. Q. Seligman
Mr. J. R. Seligman
Mr. J. S. Seligman
Mr. J. T. Seligman
Mr. J. U. Seligman
Mr. J. V. Seligman
Mr. J. W. Seligman
Mr. J. X. Seligman
Mr. J. Y. Seligman
Mr. J. Z. Seligman

Respectfully,
J. P. Morgan, Chairman

CHARLES D. SHEEHY
Acting United States
Attorney

By: ALBERT W. SCHOLLAERT
Assistant U.S. Attorney

CHURCH OF THE
LORD OF THE
MISSE

THE CHURCH OF THE
LORD OF THE MISSE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS,

Plaintiff,

vs.

C.A. No. 89-2172

LOUIS ROSENBERG,
PAULA TEMPLETON, and
SAUNDRA HOPFER,

Defendants,

RESPONSE TO MOTION
TO DISMISS

AND NOW, comes ROBERT WOODS, pro se,
and files this Response to Motion to
Dismiss.

1. The acts of the Defendants were performed in clear absence of subject matter jurisdiction, in that they had no subject matter jurisdiction to rule on the adequacy of notice in a state

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILLIAM W. WALKER

Plaintiff

v.

JOHN W. WALKER
Defendant

Case No. 100-10000

WILLIAM W. WALKER
Plaintiff

vs.

JOHN W. WALKER
Defendant

court action, where the matter had been presented to and ruled upon by a state court judge, and not removed to federal court.

2. The Plaintiff's claims against the Defendants are for redress of damages for patently vexatious, meritless, frivolous and malicious acts committed by the Defendants against the Plaintiff.

3. A Memorandum of Law in support of this Response is being filed simultaneously herewith and the contents therein incorporated by reference.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an

about 1910, when the water had
been lowered to the level of
the river, and the water had
been raised to the level of the
river.

The water had been raised to the
level of the river, and the water
had been lowered to the level of
the river, and the water had been
raised to the level of the river.

The water had been raised to the
level of the river, and the water
had been lowered to the level of
the river, and the water had been
raised to the level of the river.

The water had been raised to the
level of the river, and the water
had been lowered to the level of
the river, and the water had been
raised to the level of the river.

Order denying the Defendants' Motion to
Dismiss.

DATED: _____ BY: _____
ROBERT WOODS ,
PLAINTIFF

427 Coventry Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Tele: (412) 281-6668

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT WOODS,	:
	:
Plaintiff,	:
	:
vs.	C.A. No. 89-2172
	:
	:
LOUIS ROSENBERG,	:
PAULA TEMPLETON, and	:
SAUNDRA HOPFER,	:
	:
Defendants,	:

ORDER OF COURT

AND NOW, to wit, this _____ day of
_____, 1989, upon
consideration the Motion to Dismiss and
the Reply thereto, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED
that said Motion is DENIED.

United States District Judge



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

NO. 89-3557

JOSEPH E. HUDAK

v.

ROBERT WOODS, MICHAEL S. GEISLER, and
RICHARD O'BRIAN

Robert Woods, Appellant

On Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Western District of
Pennsylvania
Civil No. 87-1999

Submitted Under Third Circuit Rule 12 (6)
on February 8, 1990
On Appellant's Brief Only

BEFORE: GREENBERG, SCIRICA, and SEITZ,
Circuit Judges

(Filed: Feb 23, 1990)

Michael S. Geisler, Esquire
417 Allegheny Building
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Attorney for Appellant



OPINION OF THE COURT

PER CURIAM.

This is an appeal by appellant, Robert Woods, from a preliminary injunction order instructing him and another to direct the Allegheny County Sheriff's Office to cease and desist from execution on an identified judgment, involving appellee, entered by the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas. The district court justified its order on a finding that the appellant's conduct in the state court proceeding was a continuation of conduct enjoined in earlier orders. Contempt of those orders had been upheld in a series of appeals decided in an unpublished opinion of this



Court, Hudak v. Woods, 879 F.2d 857 (3d Cir. 1989).

The basis for the district court's order is puzzling. If it were based on a violation of its earlier orders, as the district court implies, one would think a contempt order had been sought. But, on the assumption that the injunction was warranted on some theory of interference with the operation of the federal court orders, it is not apparent to us how a dispute as to the adequacy of a notice of hearing in the Court of Common Pleas was a matter for federal cognizance. Indeed it seems particularly strange to us that the injunction was to be operative "until further order of this court, pending resolution of the plaintiff's appeal in the state court." Assuredly, the matter of a stay of execution on a state court



judgment pending review in a higher state court, without more, cannot justify federal court intervention. Since we are unable to discern a basis in fact for federal court involvement in the Common Pleas action, we will reverse the order of the district court granting a preliminary injunction.

To the Clerk of the Court:

Please file the foregoing per curiam opinion.

Circuit Judge